

Rawmarsh Urban District Council

**ANNUAL
REPORTS**

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Sanitary Inspector

for the year

1937



ROTHERHAM

Henry Garnett & Co., Ltd., "Advertiser" Office

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RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health for the year ending 31st Dec., 1937

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report on the health of Rawmarsh Urban District for the year ended 31st December, 1937.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of the District	...	...	...	...	...	2607 acres
Resident population, Mid—1937 (Registrar-General's Estimate)	...	...	...	...	...	18,230
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1937	...	...	...	...	...	4,759
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£96,943
Reduced Rateable Value owing to operation of Local Government Act and De-rating	...	...	...	...	...	£67,826
Product of a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	£259 17s. 9d.

VITAL STATISTICS.

LIVE BIRTHS :			Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	...	...	302	161	141
Illegitimate	...	...	11	5	6
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			313	166	147
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

BIRTH RATE per 1000 of the estimated population 17.17

STILL BIRTHS :			Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	15	7	8
Illegitimate	1	—	1
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			16	7	9
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Rate per 1000 total (live and still births)	48.63
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DEATH RATE per 1000 of the estimated resident population	13.42
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This is the corrected Death Rate obtained by applying the Areal Comparability factor to the Crude Death Rate, which was 11.47.

				Total.	Male.	Female.
Deaths	...	...	...	209	115	94

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.

Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	.....	...	2.
Other Puerperal causes		...	...	...	...	.....	1.
							<hr/>
							3.
							<hr/>

Death Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births :—

Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.08
Other Puerperal causes		...	...	...	...	...	...	3.04
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.12

The two deaths from Puerperal Sepsis give a figure which is high in comparison with that prevailing in the rest of the country. One was due to Sepsis following Ante Partem Haemorrhage, which could only be accounted for by the low state of health in which the patient was during the pregnancy. She had efficient ante-natal supervision and was admitted to hospital immediately she showed symptoms of haemorrhage. The other Sepsis death was due to heart failure and Septicaemia following a septic abortion.

Without condoning what is regarded by the law of the land as murder, it must be realised that attempts to procure abortion will continue owing to the pressure of economic circumstances and ignorance of contraceptive methods or inability to maintain the standard set by the Birth Control Clinics. It will be realised that whilst this practice prevails, deaths following unskilful interference are bound to occur.

The third maternal death, due to other Puerperal Causes, was also due to Ante Partem Haemorrhage, although the patient was admitted to hospital.

CAUSES OF DEATH :							Male	Female
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	2
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Typhoid	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	2
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Respiratory Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	—
Other Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
General Paralysis of the Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Cancer	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12
Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Cerebral Haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	5
Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	22
Aneurysm	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Other Circulatory Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6
Other respiratory diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Peptic Ulcer	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Other Liver diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Other Digestive diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Puerperal causes other than Sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	2
Congenital causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8
Senility	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6
Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Other violence	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2
Other defined causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>115</u>	<u>94</u>
Total Deaths	..	..	<u>209</u>					

As usual, the highest number of deaths attributable to any individual cause, were due to Heart Disease, the actual number being 51. Cancer was again second in the list, with 22 deaths, although the total is decidedly smaller than last year.

The economic conditions of the district are reflected to some extent in three male deaths from suicide. Deaths due to other violence numbered 5 males and 2 females.

Deaths from circulatory diseases totalled 10, and respiratory diseases (including Tuberculosis) accounted for 29 deaths. Syphilis has spared the district this year, apart from death from a tertiary manifestation of this disease.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The Birth Rate is slightly higher than last year's figure. Of the 313 infants born alive, 24 died in their first year, these deaths being divided equally between the sexes. It has to be recorded that one of the deaths was that of an illegitimate child.

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNER 1 YEAR :—

All infants, per 1000 live births	...	...	...	...	76.68
Legitimate infants, per 1000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	76.15
Illegitimate infants, per 1000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	90.91

CAUSES OF INFANTILE DEATH.

Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Haemorrhage (Neonatorum)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Birth Injury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total								24

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	2
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	3

AGES AT DEATH UNDER ONE YEAR.

	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	1-3 mts.	3-6 mts.	6-9 mts.	9-12 mts.
Prematurity	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Bronchitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformation	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Hæmorrhage (Neon) ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Birth Injury	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	12	1	1	2	1	—	4	3

Employment in the Iron and Steel Trades has shown a marked improvement throughout the year, although the lower paid labourers have to work many more than 48 hours a week to be able to maintain a decent standard of living. The collieries, too, have been working full time, resulting in an appreciable elevation of the general standard of living in the district.

The position of men too old for the labour market has been considered by the Council, who have endeavoured to provide a rota of employment for these people, on Council Schemes, such as road improvements and other works.

NUTRITION.

Notwithstanding the above, hot mid-day meals are still being provided for an increasing number of children at the various schools. At the present time the figures are as follows :—

Ashwood Rd. Senior School	35	Haugh Rd. Senior School	56
Rosehill Council School ...	62	Netherfield Lane School ...	52

These children also receive milk during the morning, and the teachers report that the beneficial effect is most marked.

During the early part of the year, in conjunction with the Gas Department, films were exhibited at the Baths Hall, and the nutritive values of various foods together with cooking methods fully explained. The attendance was good and the films well received.

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1937.
 England and Wales, London, 122 Great Towns and 143 Smaller Towns.

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

	England and Wales	122 County Boro's. and Great Towns including London	143 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County	Rawmarsh.
		Rates per 1,000 Population			
Births :—					
Live	14.9	14.9	15.3	13.3	17.17
Still	0.60	0.67	0.64	0.54	0.88
Deaths :—					
All Causes	12.4	12.5	11.9	12.3	13.42
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.11
Scarlet fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.11
Diphtheria	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.00
Influenza	0.45	0.39	0.42	0.38	0.05
Violence	0.54	0.45	0.42	0.51	0.55

Notifications :—

Smallpox	..	..	0.00	—	0.00	—	—
Scarlet fever	..	..	2.33	2.56	2.42	2.09	4.57
Diphtheria	..	..	1.49	1.81	1.38	1.93	0.98
Enteric fever	..	..	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.05
Erysipelas	..	..	0.37	0.43	0.34	0.44	0.66
Pneumonia	..	..	1.36	1.58	1.20	1.18	5.05

Rates per 1,000 Live Births.

Deaths under 1 year of age	..	..	58	62	55	60	76.68
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	..	..	5.8	7.9	3.2	12.0	9.58
Maternal Mortality :—							
Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	0.97	} Not available			6.39
Others	..	..	2.26				3.19
Total	..	..	3.23				9.58

Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still)

Maternal Mortality :—							
Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	0.94	} Not available			6.08
Others	..	..	2.17				3.04
Total	..	..	3.11				9.12
Notifications :—							
Puerperal fever	..	..	13.93	17.59	11.52	4.15	12.16
Puerperal pyrexia	..	..				14.34	

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.—The laboratory of the County Council at Wakefield is used for Pathological and bacteriological investigations. When the necessity arises, results are telephoned.

Specialised tests are carried out at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, and the Venereal Diseases Clinic.

Facilities for laboratory aids to diagnosis are provided at the Pathological Department of the Sheffield University, in private cases, and tests on patients attending the Sheffield Hospitals are carried out by clinical pathologists and bio-chemists at these institutions.

AMBULANCE.—Since the provision of the second ambulance, both vehicles have been fully employed, and the expenditure incurred in the provision of the additional ambulance has been fully justified.

During 1937 the ambulances were engaged on 468 journeys for general cases, and 103 journeys for cases of infectious diseases. It should be noted that in cases of infectious disease, the return of disinfected bedding necessitates an additional journey.

NURSING IN THE HOME.—General Nurses and Midwives are provided by the Queen's Nursing Association. The subscription is small, and to have a trained nurse available during illness is a great boon to any family. Of the five midwives in the district, one is in private practice, two are engaged by the County Council, and two are resident at the Queen's Nurses' Home.

CLINICS.—The new buildings, which will house both Ante-natal and Child Welfare Clinics, is nearing completion, and will provide much more suitable accommodation in a more central situation.

Until the new building is ready for occupation, the Clinic will continue to be held at the Spiritualist Church in Ashwood Road, the Child Welfare Centre holding sessions every Tuesday afternoon, when a doctor is in attendance.

The Ante-natal clinic is held each Thursday afternoon, and the County Council employ two nurses, who are in attendance daily to give advice. They also act as Health Visitors and visit the schools in the district.

HOSPITALS.—Two hospitals for the treatment of Infectious Disease are maintained in the district.

Rosehill Hospital, Rawmarsh	...	...	...	...	44 beds
Rectory Field Hospital, Rawmarsh (for Small Pox)					40 beds

There is no General Hospital in the district, but treatment is easily obtainable from the Hospitals in Rotherham, Sheffield and Mexborough. These Hospitals are :—

- The Rotherham and District General Hospital.
- The Public Assistance Hospital, Rotherham.
- The Sheffield Royal Hospital.
- The Sheffield Royal Infirmary.
- The Jessop Hospital for diseases of Women, at Sheffield, with an annexe at Norton for the treatment of Puerperal cases.
- The Children's Hospital, Western Bank, Sheffield.
- The Montague Hospital, Mexborough.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The responsibility for the treatment of cases of Tuberculosis in this district is held by the West Riding County Council, and the Dispensary is at

Carson House,
Moorgate Road,
'Rotherham.

Clinics are held on Fridays at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., when Dr. E. J. C. Groves, the Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, is in attendance.

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASE.

The centre for the treatment of Venereal Disease is at No. 12, Frederick Street, Rotherham, where a doctor is in attendance on every week-day at 9.30 a.m. until 10.30 a.m.

Clinics are held as follows :—

For Men.					
Tuesday	...	...	11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.		
			6 p.m. to 8 p.m.		
Wednesday	...	...	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.		
For Women.					
Tuesday	...	...	2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.		
Thursday	...	...	2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.		
Friday	...	...	11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.		
			6 p.m. to 8 p.m.		
For Children.					
Saturday	...	...	10.30 a.m. to 12 noon.		

At this centre intermediate treatment is obtainable during the following hours :—

For Men.

		Morning.	Evening.
Monday	...	9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	6 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.
Tuesday	...	9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.	6 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.
Wednesday	...	9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	6 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.
Thursday	...	9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	6 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.
Friday	...	9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.	No Session.
Saturday	...	9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	6 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.

For Women.

		Afternoon.	Evening.
Monday	...	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	—
Tuesday	...	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	—
Wednesday	...	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	—
Thursday	...	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	—
Friday	...	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Arrangements are made so that urgent cases can be seen at any time if notice is given by telephone, and patients may be sent to the centre for consultations or pathological investigations. In some cases apparatus is supplied on loan so that certain tests can be made. The strictest secrecy is observed, and the treatment is entirely free.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The following services are supplied by the County Council in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare :—

1. Health Visitors.
2. Provision of Maternity Home Accommodation.
3. Treatment of Puerperal Fever.
4. Treatment of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
5. Provision of Child Welfare Centres.
6. Payment of Doctors' fees in emergency cases.
7. Payment of Midwives' fees in necessitous cases.
8. Provision of Milk in necessitous cases.

MATERNITY HOME ACCOMMODATION.—The County Council have now completed the erection of a Maternity Home of 22 beds (including two isolation beds) at Wickersley, on the Maltby-Rotherham road, about three miles from Rotherham.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

WATER.—Supplies in bulk are obtained by agreement with the Rotherham County Borough, who in turn obtain their supplies from the Sheffield Corporation.

Samples taken throughout the year for analysis have proved to be satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—The Council's Sewage Works have proved to be quite adequate for extensions which have been made from time to time, and have been maintained in a most satisfactory condition throughout the year.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.—The supervision of rivers and streams in this district is undertaken by the West Riding Rivers Board.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—The work of providing additional W.C.'s for the use of tenants of old property has been continued throughout the year, and 77 additional W.C.'s have been provided. The number of W.C.'s constructed in 1937 for new houses was 48, and the number of W.C.'s in the district at the end of the year was 4691.

There are 65 privies with covered middens, all in outlying parts of the district, and 21 pail closets remain in that portion of the district taken over as a result of the 1936 extension.

A table showing the number of conversions which have taken place during recent years appears later in the report.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.—Details of this work, which is carried out by your own department, are set out at the end of the report.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.—The work done in this district during the year was as follows:—

No. of observations on chimneys	...	...	...	404
No. of minutes during which excessive smoke was emitted	...	...	...	1192
Average minutes smoke per hour	...	...	...	2.9
No. of Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	5
No. of Intimations served	...	...	...	21
No. of Advisory visits	...	...	...	57
No. of complaints answered	...	...	...	2
No. of chimneys erected	...	...	...	—
No. of chimneys raised	...	...	...	—
No. of chimneys demolished	...	...	...	—

Continued trade activity during the year under review has resulted in conditions which are somewhat above normal.

On account of this, the observation time of one hour was reduced to thirty minutes, from the 1st July, 1937. The revised time standards are as follows:—

Where there are one or two boilers attached to a chimney—
2 minutes per half hour.

Where there are three boilers attached to a chimney—3
minutes per half hour.

Where there are four or more boilers attached to a chimney—
4 minutes per half hour.

Where there are one or more boilers and one or more furnaces
attached to a chimney—4 minutes per half hour.

The types of fuel in use for colliery boilers continue to cause difficulty. Four statutory notices were issued with regard to nuisance during the year, and following this prosecutions were ordered with respect to two of the chimneys concerned.

The number of intimation notices served shows an increase, and although some of these were concerned with Metallurgical Process chimneys, the pollution from this cause is much less in Rawmarsh than in other parts of the regional area.

Complaint has been made about a coke oven plant adjoining Rawmarsh, and considerable nuisance has been noted. The company have been interviewed on several occasions, and particular attention has been drawn to the “ quenching tower ” which is much too low, and dissipates fumes at such a level that considerable discomfort is caused to residents in the immediate vicinity.

A more extensive use of gas and electricity for heating and cooking purposes would greatly assist in the work of the Smoke Abatement Committee, and the considerable saving in labour and cleaning should offset the slightly increased cost which would probably be incurred.

SCHOOLS.—Each of the eighteen schools in the district has been visited during the year, and improvements to sanitary accommodation have been effected.

ROAD AND STREET FOOTPATHS.—A good deal of work has already been done under the Private Street Works Act, 1892, and it is to be hoped that the last of the unadopted streets will be made up and taken over by the Council in the near future.

WATER REPORT.

The quantity of water delivered on to the district as recorded by the bulk meters for the year ended 31st December, 1937, was 169,036,000 gallons, an increase of 9,581,000 gallons (5.69%) when compared with the previous year.

The quantity of water registered for trade purposes was 58,422,100 gallons, an increase of no less than 9,295,700 or 45.45% over last year's figure.

During the last two years the consumption of water for trade purposes has increased by 54.05%, the large increase being due to the prosperous state of local industries. Little increase has taken place on domestic consumption, the increase being only 285,000 gallons for the year, or .23 gallons per head per day.

				1937	1936
Domestic consumption	...	...	...	65.44	69.2%
Trade purposes	...	...	...	34.56	30.8%

The average daily consumption of water per head of population is shown below :—

			1937	1936
Trade purposes	...	...	8.45 gallons.	6.6 gallons.
Domestic supplies	...	...	16.03 gallons.	15.8 gallons.
Total consumption	...	...	<u>24.48</u> gallons.	<u>22.4</u> gallons.

Constant vigilance has been exercised to ensure that the water supplied to the district has been pure and wholesome. The Public Health Department and the Water Department have collaborated in putting a scheme into operation whereby a constant check is maintained on the bacteriological character of the water. It is pleasing to report that the closest possible co-operation exists between these two departments.

The supply has been adequate throughout the year, any shortage being traceable to some local defect. A typical analysis of the water is appended:—

Chemical results in parts per 100,000.			
Appearance	...	...	Clear and bright.
Colour	...	...	Normal.
Odour	...	...	Nil.
Reaction, pH.	...	...	On the acid side of neutrality, 6.7
Free carbonic acid	...	...	0.66
Electric conductivity at 20 °C	138		
Total solids at 180 °C.	...	9.0	
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	0.9	
Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	Nil.	Nitrites absent.
HARDNESS : Permanent	...	4.0	
Temporary	...	0.0	Total—4.0
Metals : Iron	...	...	0.01
Free ammonia	...	0.0064	Ammoniacal Nitrogen —
Albuminoid ammonia	...	0.0072	Albuminoid Nitrogen —
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80 °F.	...	0.080	

Bacteriological results :

No. of Bacteria per c.c. or ml.

On Agar in 3 days at 20 °C.	2
1 day at 37 °C.	1
2 days at 37 °C.	2

The Bacillus coli ... Present in — — Absent in 100 c.c.
 Bacillus Welchii (B. Enteritidis Sporogenes). Present in — —
 Absent in 100 C.C.

THE BATHS.

The water at the Public Baths has been maintained at a very high standard of purity throughout the year.

Samples are taken daily by the Baths Manager for Chlorine content, and samples are submitted to the County Laboratory from time to time for bacteriological examination.

The following is a report on the bacteriological examination of a sample collected from the outlet of the bath :—

BACTERIAL CONTENT :—

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for two days at 37 °C.—94 per ml.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 3 days at 22 °C.—140 per ml.

Presumptive B. Coli—None in 100 ml. of water.

The examination shows that this water is satisfactory.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION :

pH value—7.5 (Ministry of Health Standard 7.6—8).

0.4 parts free chlorine present (Ministry of Health Standard

0.2—0.5 parts free chlorine per 1,000,000 parts of water).

ERADICATION OF BED-BUGS.

During the year 24 houses were found to be bug-infested, six of these being Council houses and eighteen under private landlords. In each case steps were taken to free the house of vermin.

The methods used are as follows:—Infested premises are subjected to a high concentration of sulphur dioxide after being sprayed, and all bedding is steam disinfected. The Hydrogen Cyanide process is employed for the disinfestation of the effects of families removed under Slum Clearance Schemes.

The Sanitary Inspector visits all prospective tenants of Council houses to ensure that their belongings are free from vermin before removal to the Council house is effected.

When the Cyanide process is employed, the work is done by a private firm under contract with the Council, the other methods used being carried out by the Public Health Department.

The Sanitary Inspector is always ready to advise tenants on the prevention of infestation or re-infestation after cleansing. Where his advice has been strictly adhered to the methods have proved to be most successful.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Summary of Housing Work showing the action taken under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1925 ; the Housing Act, 1930, and the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932, or matters arising therefrom.

1—Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	666
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	826
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	145
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	199
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses needing further action	502
(a)	Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	90
(b)	Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	412

NOTE : Totals of (3) (a) and (b) should equal the figure given for (3).

2—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ..	340
---	-----

3—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, 16, Housing Act, 1936.

(1)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	4
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	4
(a)	By owners	4
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	—

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	58
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	51
(a)	By owners	51
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	—

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1)	No. of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation	3
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3
(3)	No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	6

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

- | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | .. | .. | — |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room have been rendered fit | .. | .. | .. |

4—Unhealthy Areas.

Have any areas been declared Clearance Areas during the year 1937? If so, please give full particulars as to such, including situation, number of houses, population, and action taken relative thereto.

	Houses	Popula- tion
1-17, Craven Yard, High Street, Rawmarsh	9	36
2-12, Pottery Street, Rawmarsh	6	19
15-23, Upper Haugh, Rawmarsh	5	20
1 and 3, High Street, and 1-17, Colliers Square, Rawmarsh	11	36
10-16 and 30-34, Hoylands Yard, 16-24, Holmes Yard, Rawmarsh	12	46
53-67, Chapel Street, Rawmarsh	8	29
1 and 2, Field End Cottages, Haugh Road, Rawmarsh ..	2	6
5, Lilley's Yard, and adjoining premises, High Street, Rawmarsh	1	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	54	204
	<hr/>	<hr/>

All areas represented to Council, and subject of Ministry of Health Inquiry 22/9/37. Orders confirmed by Minister of Health 17/11/37. (23, Upper Haugh and 5, Lilley's Yard excluded).

5—Number of new houses erected during 1937.

(a) By the Local Authority	—
(b) By private enterprise	48
	<hr/>
Total	48
	<hr/>

6—Housing Conditions.

- | | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|------|
| (1) Total number of houses in the District | .. | .. | .. | 4759 |
| (2) Number of working-class houses included in the above | .. | .. | .. | 4498 |
| (3) General observations as to housing conditions, overcrowding, and shortage of houses. | | | | |
- Standard improving. Large number of houses still needed to meet demands of overcrowding. Many houses not legally overcrowded without proper accommodation for sex separation. Many houses required for families in lodgings.

- (4) Any special activity in house building? If so, where? A few houses built by private enterprise. Roundwood Estate, Rawmarsh, and Wheatcroft Road, Rawmarsh.
- (5) Any housing scheme projected by Local Authority? If so, please give particulars. Scheme in progress for Overcrowding, Individual Unfit, and Slum Clearance Schemes. The number of houses in course of erection is insufficient for the needs of the district.
- (6) Any regulations made in respect of underground sleeping rooms under Section 12, Housing Act, 1936. None in District.

7—Town Planning.

- (1) Is the Council a member of any Regional Town Planning Committee? If so, which? Rotherham Regional Joint Town Planning Committee.
- (2) Is a Town Planning Scheme in force for
 - (a) The whole of the District. Yes.
 - (b) Part of the District.
 If so, give particulars of scheme.
- (3) Have Council during 1937 passed a Resolution deciding to prepare a Town Planning Scheme? If so, does it relate to :—
 - (a) Whole District? Yes.

8—Name and address of Officer designated to make inspections under the Housing Consolidated Regulations.
H. Davis (Sanitary Inspector), Council Offices, Parkgate (Yorks.)

9—Has any action been taken to improve the housing conditions of tuberculous families in your District, either by way of building new or special houses, or the granting of special facilities for such families to be housed? If so, please state action taken? No.

10—Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.

- (a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 109
- (2) Number of families dwelling therein 118
- (3) Number of persons dwelling therein 749
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year 9
- (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 4
- (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases .. 31
- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding. No known case.
- (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report. Difficulty experienced in keeping accurate records owing to removals and marriages.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK.—One licence, granted by the County Council, is in force in this area for the production of “Accredited” Milk.

The number of registered Retail Milk purveyors is 27, and there was only one wholesale trader in the district at the end of the year.

The eleven cowkeepers in the district were at the end of 1937 keeping a total of 146 milk cows in 24 cowsheds. All cowkeepers are registered.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER 1926.

Premises of registered milk producers were visited quarterly throughout the year by Mr. D. D. Canning, the Assistant and County Veterinary Officer, and reports made to the Public Health Department.

On the 8th October, 1937, Mr. Canning visited 11 farms and examined 196 cows, 186 in milk and 10 dry. Two samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination, but in neither of these were tubercle bacilli demonstrated.

Nine cows were noted to be suffering from forms of mastitis or “garget,” but the remainder of the cattle were healthy and in good order, and Mr. Canning reported that the general cleanliness of both cattle and premises was found to be satisfactory.

The total number of cowshed inspections made during the year was 113. Cowsheds and dairy accommodation are being improved gradually and methods of handling milk are also receiving more attention from the producers in this area.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.—There are 14 private slaughterhouses, 13 being registered and one licensed within the urban district.

The premises are regularly visited at times of slaughter, and from time to time surprise visits are made. The extent of the work can be seen from the following table :—

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. killed	239	586	54	2103	3066
No. inspected	225	552	All	No record	2774
All diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcasses con- demned	—	1	1	1	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	7	—	9	7
% of No. inspected affected with Tuberculosis ..	0%	1.45%	1.85%	—	.29%

	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	1	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	16	—	—	95
% of No. of inspections affected with Tuberculosis ..	2.22%	3.08%	0%	—	3.42%

When necessary I accompanied the Sanitary Inspector. All diseased or unsound food detected was surrendered without trouble.

BAKEHOUSES.—There are seven bakehouses in the district, and 37 visits of inspection were made during the year. This area has no underground bakehouses, and conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.

ADULTERATION.—The various acts in connection with the purity of food are administered by the County Council, who carry out all necessary chemical and bacteriological examinations.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever which occurred each month during 1937 were as follows :—

January	...	5	April	...	3	July	...	7	October...	9
February	...	11	May	...	11	August	...	4	November	14
March	...	2	June	...	2	September	4	December	4	

All necessary disinfections were carried out and advice given to enable contacts to assist in preventing the spread of infection.

Diphtheria proved to be less virulent than last year, and the number of cases was much lower. The number notified each month was as follows :—

January	...	1	April	...	—	July	...	3	October...	4
February	...	—	May	...	—	August	...	1	November	2
March	...	1	June	...	2	September	1	December	3	

None of the above cases proved fatal, and it would seem that the emphasis which has been placed upon the necessity for immediate treatment is having effect, and parents are realising the danger of delay in obtaining medical advice when children complain of sore throats.

The campaign for immunisation against diphtheria has been continued throughout the year, posters being exhibited and all the schools supplied with explanatory leaflets.

WHOOPING COUGH.—The only months in which the occurrence of Whooping Cough was marked were September, October and November.

MEASLES.—Cases of measles occurred throughout the year.

CHICKEN POX.—Cases occurred throughout the year, being especially noticed during the period July—December.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN RAWMARSH.

		Cases noti- fied.		Cases removed to Hospital.		Deaths	
Scarlet Fever	.. ..	76	.. ..	71	.. ..	0	
Diphtheria	.. ..	18	.. ..	18	.. ..	0	
Para Typhoid	.. ..	1	.. ..	1	.. ..	0	
Pneumonia	.. ..	92	.. ..	—	.. ..	14	
Puerperal Pyrexia	.. ..	4	.. ..	4	.. ..	2	
Dysentery	.. ..	1	.. ..	1	.. ..	0	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	.. ..	3	.. ..	—	.. ..	0	
Erysipelas	.. ..	12	.. ..	—	.. ..	0	

Cases recorded during the year January 1st—December 31st, 1937.

	Pneumonia		Diphtheria		Scarlet Fever		Erysipelas		Paratyphoid		Dysentery		Ophthalmia Neonatorum		Puerperal Pyrexia	
Age Period	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	F	
Under 1	10	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	
1—2	8	4	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2—3	2	5	1	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3—4	4	5	—	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4—5	1	1	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5—10	7	1	5	2	14	16	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10—15	5	1	1	2	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15—20	6	—	—	1	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20—35	9	5	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	
35—45	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
45—65	5	2	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
65 & over	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
	61	31	9	9	40	36	4	8	—	1	—	1	1	2	4	
Total	92		18		76		12		1		1		3		4	

ANALYSIS OF CASES BY WARDS.

Disease	North		Rose-hill		Central		East		West		South	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Pneumonia ..	11	11	9	1	11	6	9	5	10	1	11	7
Diphtheria ..	1	—	—	1	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	3
Scarlet Fever ..	4	6	9	9	7	6	5	6	8	6	7	3
Erysipelas ..	1	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	2	2
Ophthalmia Neonatm ..	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Paratyphoid ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	17	20	19	13	21	17	17	14	19	12	21	19
Totals ..	37		32		38		31		31		40	

CANCER.—Facilities for the treatment of persons suffering from cancer are now available at three centres approved by the National Radium Commission, where specialised Medical Officers are in attendance, namely :—

Centre.	Radium Medical Officer.	Time of Clinic.
Leeds General Infirmary.	Mr. La Touche.	Wednesday, 10 a.m.
Bradford Royal Infirmary.	Mr. Chester Williams.	Monday, 2 p.m. Males. Tuesday, 2 p.m. Females.
Sheffield Royal Infirmary.	Mr. Ellis.	Monday, 2 p.m. Thursday, 2 p.m.

By a resolution of the County Council, the County Medical Officer has been authorised at his discretion to arrange for the admission to special institutions of persons who are in receipt of or who apply for hospital treatment, and who are certified as suffering from cancer, having regard to the benefits which, in his opinion, are likely to accrue to the patients by such special treatment, any additional cost so incurred being defrayed by the County Council.

In the case, therefore, of persons suffering from cancer who are not subscribers to the above-named voluntary hospitals or to hospitals which have agreements in favour of their subscribers with these radium centres, the County Council, in the event of the inability of cancer patients to pay for their in-patient treatment at 12/6 per day, or railway fares and charges for out-patient treatment, will pay these charges subject to retaining their right to reclaim part of the cost of treatment in accordance with the scale approved by the County Council. In any case, the County Council will pay travelling expenses.

It is hoped to arrange at a later date (in collaboration with the County Hospitals Scheme) cancer clinics at various hospitals in different parts of the administrative county, where specialist medical officers would attend to examine cases referred to such clinics by general practitioners for diagnosis and report, and to arrange for the treatment of each case after submission of a report to the patients' private doctor.

Deaths due to cancer in this district numbered 22, 10 being male and 12 female. The average ages at death were :—Male, 61.7 years. Female, 65.5 years.

The organs affected were as follows :—

				Males.	Females.
Buccal Cavity	...	...	...	—	—
Digestive	...	...	...	7	4
Respiratory	...	...	...	—	—
Uterus	...	...	...	—	3
Breast	...	...	...	—	2
Liver	...	...	...	—	1
Genitals	...	...	...	1	1
Brain	...	...	...	—	—
Unspecified	...	...	...	—	1
Larynx	...	...	...	1	—
Lymphatic System	...	...	...	1	—
				<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

The County Council have made arrangements for treatment, training and social work throughout the West Riding. In necessitous cases, the Blind Persons Act Committee of the County Council have power to grant financial assistance.

Weekly meetings of local blind persons are held, at which instruction in handicrafts is given.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases and mortality figures for the year ended 31st December, 1937, are as follows :—

Age Periods			New Cases.				Deaths.			
			Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	..	..	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
5—	..	..	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
15—	..	..	3	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
25—	..	..	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
35—	..	..	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
45—	..	..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55—	..	..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and over			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	..		11	—	4	5	7	—	—	—

ANALYSIS OF NEW CASES BY WARDS.

	North		Rose-hill		Central		East		West		South	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Respiratory ..	4	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Non-respiratory ..	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Totals ..	6	1	6	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	—

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. Additional Public Lavatory accommodation for both sexes.
2. Completion of programme for making up of unadopted streets.
3. Further houses for Aged People or middle-aged people with no family.
4. Houses to meet needs of families in lodgings.
5. Accommodation at the Baths, to meet the needs of young children.
6. Public Communal Wash-houses.

I again take this opportunity of recording my thanks to the Clerk, the Surveyor and all other officials who have from time to time given valuable assistance to the Health Department.

C. W. A. LISTER,

Medical Officer of Health.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1937.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Madam and Gentlemen,

In presenting this my thirteenth annual report I beg to call your attention to the work of the department. During the year good progress has been made in the repair and reconditioning of many houses within the district. Further houses have been inspected in connection with slum clearance work, and Orders made affecting Clearance Areas were subsequently confirmed, except for the exclusion of two houses, which were later dealt with as Individual Unfit houses, the owners agreeing to their demolition.

The attention of the Council is called to the need for further powers under the Housing Act to enforce the clearing of sites after demolition, and the fencing off of land on which old property has been demolished, This would prevent many of the eye-sores which can be seen throughout the country.

The Council is proceeding with the erection of houses for the re-housing of tenants displaced under Clearance and Demolition Orders, and also for the abatement of overcrowding. A number of houses have also been erected by private enterprise. This activity is to be commended, and in view of the terms offered it would well repay many tenants if they were to consider the terms obtainable from the Council and the various Building Societies. A sense of security and an incentive for thrift is often acquired in this way, with ultimate happiness to the occupier.

I would like to reiterate a previous remark to property owners on the necessity for keeping their properties properly painted. The amount of money expended in this way will be well repaid in the prevention of deterioration of woodwork. In a few cases. I would remind tenants that they might find it somewhat costly if they damage property and the owner takes proceedings. I am pleased to report that in general these cases are isolated.

I thank the members of the Council for their continued kindness, and to the Clerk, Medical Officer, Surveyor and other officials I offer my sincere thanks for the advice and assistance which has been forthcoming at all times.

The work of the Department has been as follows :—

During the year, 1981 visits were made, resulting in 443 informal and 20 Statutory notices dealing with 826 houses. Of the notices served, 19 Statutory and 426 Informal notices were complied with, together with all outstanding notices from the previous year.

The following is a list of improvements effected during the year :—

Defective Roofs	61
Defective Eaves and Down Spoutings	74
Damp Walls repaired and remedied	132
Dangerous and Defective Chimneys	10
Coal Houses built	25
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	20
New Windows	41
Pantries ventilated	22
Yards paved (or repaired)	84
Sinks provided or repaired	63
Dilapidated outbuildings Repaired or Demolished	40
Drains ventilated	6
Drains relaid, Houses	36
Inspection Chambers provided	27
Inspection Chambers repaired	7
W.C.'s rebuilt	10
Additional W.C.s provided	77
Additional W.C.s (New Houses)	48
Rain Water Pipes disconnected	6
Additional Gullies provided	6
Choked Drains (affecting 180 houses)	125
Filth removed from cellars	13
Reports to other departments	55
Privies abolished	1
Middens abolished	1
Dry Ashpits abolished	12
Additional Ashbins	3
Bins in lieu of Ashpits	34
Bins for new houses	48
Defective Bins renewed	79
Trough Closets converted to W.C.s	27
New Pedestals	7
Choked W.C.s and Urinals	26
Pail Closets abolished	1
W.C. connections and fittings repaired	18
Insufficient Water Supply (supply improved)	41
Set-pots repaired	14
General Repairs	94
Verminous Houses disinfested	24
Cesspools or Wells Abolished	2
Dirty Tenants	1
Animals improperly kept	1
Woodwork, floors, or plaster repaired	72
Dangerous buildings demolished	2
Factory and Workshops	12
Cellars filled in	13
Provision of second entrance to dwellinghouses	3

DISINFECTION IN CONNECTION WITH DISEASE.—Infected bedding is removed to the Rosehill Hospital, and disinfected by steam, and in addition to disinfections carried out for cases of infectious diseases, the homes of Tuberculosis patients are disinfected after removal. All work in connection with removal of cases of infectious diseases and disinfection has proceeded smoothly.

VERMINOUS HOUSES.

Houses found to be infested with vermin were dealt with as necessity arose, beds being removed to the steam disinfector at the Isolation Hospital, and infested rooms subjected to a high concentration of sulphur di-oxide.

Fumigation with sulphur as carried out by many tenants is totally inadequate, the amount of sulphur used rarely being sufficient to produce a concentration of sulphur di-oxide which will prove toxic to bugs. For this reason many tenants become discouraged and regard fumigation with some doubt.

However, where tenants have followed strictly the directions which are always readily obtainable from the Public Health Department, the filth has been eradicated with little fear of re-infestation in houses which are subsequently systematically cleansed.

SANITARY CONSERVANCY.

The conversion of privies during the five years ended 31st December, 1937, is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Houses	Privies	Midden converted to W.C.	Dry Ashpit.	Ash-bin.
1937	1	1	1	—	—
1936	1	1	1	—	—
1935	1	1	1	—	—
1934	—	—	—	—	—
1933	1	1	4	—	—
Totals	4	4	4	—	—

During the year under review 27 automatic trough water closets were converted to fresh water closets, each having a separate pedestal and flushing apparatus.

ASHPIT ACCOMMODATION.—The following table shows the number of ashpits abolished and the number of bins provided in lieu thereof during the period 1933–1937 :—

Year.			Houses.	Ashpits abolished.	Ashbins provided.
1937	..	..	34	12	34
1936	..	..	83	25	83
1935	..	..	71	27	72
1934	..	..	25	10	25
1933	..	..	72	20	72
Totals	..		285	94	286

	Houses.	Privies	Middens	W.C.	Dry Ashpits	Ashbins
Rawmarsh ..	2687	52	46	2586	39	2565
Parkgate ..	2072	13	8	2105	37	2002
Totals ..	4759	65	52	4691	76	4567

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises.	Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	31	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	43	—	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises)	29	—	—
Total	103	—	—

Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces :—

Particulars.	Number of Defects Found.	Remedied.
Want of Cleanliness	6	6
Want of Ventilation	2	2
Overcrowding	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	2	2
Other Nuisances	1	1
Sanitary Accommodation (unsuitable or defective)	1	1
Totals	12	12

Coal mining and steel works form the Town's chief industries. The number of workshops is small, and apart from hairdressers' shops, etc., little employment is available for females.

The number of bakehouses in the district at the end of the year was seven.

DAIRIES; COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

At the end of 1937 there were 11 cowkeepers and 27 purveyors of milk on the Registers. Separate Registers are kept as required by the Act. The number of cows kept in the district was 146. These were regularly inspected by the County Veterinary Department and reports supplied on the conditions found.

One farm in the district is licensed by the County Authority for the production of Accredited Milk, and two supplementary licences are in force—one for the sale of Tuberculin Tested Milk and the other for Pasteurised Milk.

A new and up-to-date dairy has been provided at one farm, where the cowsheds and other farm buildings have also been overhauled.

Generally speaking, all the cowsheds in the district have been well kept throughout the year.

DRAINAGE AND COURTYARD INSPECTION.

Inspection at the rear of properties has been continued throughout the year. Efforts have again been made to reduce the number of unpaved yards in the district, with the result that the yards of 84 houses have been paved or asphalted.

The cleansing staff are under instructions to report all wastes of water, or drains found to be obstructed.

OVERCROWDING.

A number of cases of overcrowding have been abated during the year, and the Council are building houses at the present time for this purpose.

A large number of people are under the impression that they are overcrowded in view of the fact that adults of both sexes are occupying the same bedroom, and they are quite indignant when informed that they are not included in the list of overcrowded houses.

There appears to be a big gap between the standard laid down for the overcrowding survey and the standard required for re-housing—as an instance, 12 persons requiring a house with six bedrooms, whilst 12 persons living in a six-roomed house would not be overcrowded if the rooms were of the prescribed measurements.

RATS AND MICE ACT.

A part time Ratcatcher, working under my direction, is engaged on this work, attending to complaints as received, and reporting to me as and when necessary.

During National Rat Week (1st—6th November, 1937), posters were exhibited throughout the district and literature in connection with rats was placed in the Library and handed to persons interested.

Special visits were made to premises where rats were known to exist, and the Rat Catcher spent the whole of the week upon this work. He was successful in killing 264 rats, exclusive of any rats or young which might have been killed in their holes by ferrets or gas.

The whole of the town's sewers, and the drainage of a large number of houses, etc., were baited with poison, and it was subsequently observed that numerous baits had been taken.

The methods mainly employed in this district are the use of dogs, ferrets, poison, and sulphur di-oxide gas.

The public at large do not seem to take the rat menace sufficiently seriously, the mistaken policy of throwing food for birds, and carelessness with other foodstuffs, being undoubtedly a contributory cause of the presence of rats.

Rats appeared to be numerous in spite of the continued action taken against them, possibly owing to the dryness of the summer of 1937.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

Of the 14 slaughterhouses within this district, thirteen are registered, and one is licensed annually. One of the slaughterhouses, except on rare occasions when a sheep or two has been killed there, has remained empty throughout the year.

At the other premises a good deal of slaughtering has been carried on. The extent of this work will be seen from the table appearing earlier in the report, in connection with meat inspection.

Speaking generally, the meat killed in the district is of a high standard, and butchers clean in their methods of handling this food.

CANAL BOATS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTION.

Since the abolition of the Kilnhurst Pottery and the closing of the Roundwood Colliery there are very few boats which stop on the short portion of canal within this district.

Owing to pressure of other work the canal has been visited on only two occasions, no boats being inspected.

SHOPS ACT 1934.

The greater proportion of the shops in this district are owner occupied, few establishments employing a mixed staff. Where such shops are inspected, however, they are usually found to possess separate W.C. accommodation, etc., as required by the Act.

In one case, where it was found that satisfactory arrangements for the use of a W.C. and washing facilities had been made, a certificate of exemption from the provisions of Section 10 of the Act was granted.

In other cases, ventilation, heating, lighting and washing facilities were improved.

Most of the shops are adequately lit and ventilated, a reasonable temperature being usually maintained by means of gas stoves, radiators, or electrical appliances.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The work of refuse disposal is carried out by the Council's own department, three motors and a horse and cart being used for this purpose.

Controlled tipping, as recommended by the Ministry of Health, is practised in this district, and in order to avoid nuisance from flies, crickets, etc., the tips are regularly sprayed during the summer months. The Ratcatcher visits the tips from time to time, but his visits are purely precautionary, and no signs of rat infestation have been encountered.

Tennis courts, bowling greens, football grounds, etc., have been laid out on land which was formerly used for tipping, and are in use at the present time.

The number of premises scavenged at the end of the financial year was 4889, the number of loads of refuse removed being 5230. This figure includes night soil and trade refuse. The weight of the refuse, after test weighings, was found to be 7985 tons.

The following costs are prepared from the Accountants' figures :—

					£	s.	d.
Total cost for the year	...	...	...	...	2762	0	0
Cost of collection per ton	...	...	...	...	0	6	2½
Cost of disposal per ton	...	...	...	...	0	0	8½
Cost per 1000 premises	...	...	...	...	564	18	8
Cost per 1000 inhabitants	...	...	...	...	151	1	5
Cost per premises for collection and disposal	...			...	0	11	3½

In view of the fact that trade refuse is removed free of charge, and the majority of houses visited are miners' homes, the above figures can be considered quite satisfactory.

The work of collection and disposal has been carried on in smooth and workmanlike manner throughout the year, and the Sanitary Staff have worked well. It was found necessary on one occasion to institute proceedings against a person for sorting over contaminated articles and delving into the tip.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours respectively,

H. DAVIS, M.S.I.A.,

Sanitary Inspector.

